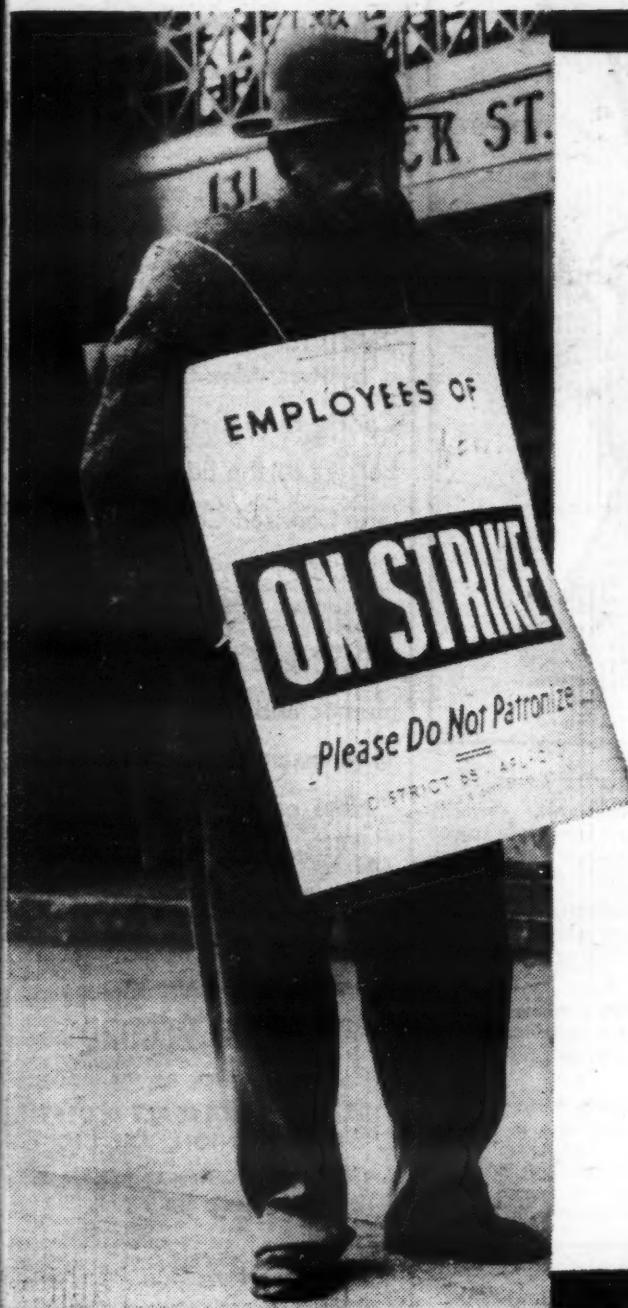


**Solid Strike  
Shuts Down  
400  
Newsstands  
in  
New York**

*— Pages 4 & 5*



## **ALL LABOR HAILS STEELWORKERS' VICTORY**

*— Page 3*

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**Big G. C. Murphy Variety Chain Warehouse  
Closed by Strike in McKeesport, Pa.**

*— Page 6*

# AFL-CIO Bids Congress Enact 'Must' Legislation for Nation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"A positive program for America," as its 1960 legislative program was titled by the AFL-CIO, was presented to 700 delegates representing 130 international unions at a three-day legislative conference held here Jan. 11, 12 and 13. It called upon Congress and the Administration to enact 12 major items of "unfinished business" during the current session. AFL-CIO leaders served notice that the entire House of Representatives and those Senators whose terms expire this year would be held accountable for their records on these issues when they run for office in November.

The Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union was represented at the legislative conference by Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball and 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock.

Pres. George Meany sounded the keynote by declaring that the main obstacles to enactment of these programs had been "financial timidity and political cowardice." He denounced the Administration's tight-money policy, which, he said, "is hurting America. It is hurting every family that needs a new home or car or any other product customarily purchased on credit. It is hurting business growth by making borrowed purchases on credit. Instead of curbing inflation, the tight-money policy is aggravating it."

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO program, far from being concerned merely with labor's own needs, takes into consideration the problems of industry, farmers and unorganized workers. The program sets forth the following main points:

1. **Raise and extend the minimum wage.** The AFL-CIO calls for an increase to \$1.25 an hour and extension of coverage to 7½ million additional workers, mainly in retail trades.

2. **Aid to depressed areas.** This would provide loans, public works programs and vocational training for the 100 economically sick communities in the nation.

3. **Guarantee civil rights.** Congress is urged to put teeth in the law so that the rights of Negroes and other minorities to vote and to enjoy equal treatment before the law are protected.

4. **Health benefits for Aged.** The Forand bill would provide hospitalization, surgical care and nursing for Social Security beneficiaries. In addition, the AFL-CIO urges higher retirement benefits and retirement for women at age 60.



5. **Improved unemployment insurance.** Minimum standards for all states are sorely needed. The AFL-CIO proposes that these provide at least half the worker's wages for 39 weeks or more.

6. **Support America's schools.** Federal aid to education, for school construction and teachers' salaries would cost \$1 billion a year—a small price for such a vital need.

7. **Decent homes for all.** The AFL-CIO calls upon Congress to provide at least 200,000 low-cost public housing units annually, as well as middle-income housing and special housing for the elderly.

8. **Promote economic growth.** Congress is urged to end the destructive tight-money policy by cutting interest rates and by aiming at maximum employment,

production and purchasing power.

9. **Protect labor standards.** Government construction and purchases should be made only where decent working conditions prevail.

10. **Overhaul the tax system.** Eliminate loopholes used by the wealthy increase present \$600 exemption and modernize entire tax structure.

11. **Develop America's resources.** The AFL-CIO seeks broad development of nuclear power and the nation's natural resources.

12. **Protect the family farmer.** The AFL-CIO farm program aims at support for the family farm and lower prices to consumers. It also calls for distribution of farm surplus to needy Americans and to nations abroad.

## Wage Law Change Gets Top Priority

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Top priority for minimum wage legislation was the order of the day at the AFL-CIO legislative conference Jan. 11-13, as it will be during the 1960 Congressional session. Every speaker—whether a labor representative or a Congressman—noted that extending coverage under the federal wage-hour law and increasing the minimum to \$1.25 an hour was essential business on Capitol Hill.

Sen. John F. Kennedy and Rep. James Roosevelt, two of the three authors of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill, discussed the prospects for its passage with top labor leaders at a dinner meeting for on Jan. 11 of the AFL-CIO Joint Committee on the Minimum Wage. Participating in that discussion was RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. An outline of the problems confronting labor in its efforts to win wage law improvements was given by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and by RWDSU Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, who also serves as director of the joint committee.

The following day, top officers of the unions making up the joint committee, including Greenberg, met with Senate Majority Leaders Lyndon B. Johnson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Senate minority whip Thomas Kuchel, House minority leader Charles Halleck, and a group of liberal House Democrats brought together by Rep. James Roosevelt.

These conferences sought to impress

the legislators with the importance of minimum wage legislation to the labor movement, and to make sure that the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would reach the floor of both Houses before the current session adjourns in July.

The Congressmen who support the bill, like labor's own legislative experts, noted that a bi-partisan coalition will be needed to insure passage. While the Democrats have an absolute majority in both Houses, there are enough reactionaries among them to make it necessary to

draw upon liberal Republicans for support.

Among specific suggestions made by Sen. Kennedy and Rep. Roosevelt was one that union members get their wives, friends and neighbors to write to Congressmen.

"I think that will have even more effect," Rep. Roosevelt said, "than letters from members themselves. And, of course, if you can get the unorganized workers who will benefit most from this bill to write to us on Capitol Hill, that would be very valuable."

### Pres. Greenberg Calls for Big Drive On Minimum Wage This Year

The change in the political climate that made possible the settlement in steel holds promise for important gains on the legislative front. For an analysis of this "big change" and the prospects of winning extended coverage under the federal minimum wage law during the 1960 Congressional session, see the article by Pres. Max Greenberg on Page 9 of this issue of The Record.

in  
this  
issue

Union News Strike Photos	4
Northeast	5
The Midwest	6
The South	7
Canada	8
This is the Year: by Pres. Max Greenberg	9
Caring for your Pet	10
Letters to the Editor	11
Jane Goodsell Column	12
Margolius Buying Info	12
Why Drugs Cost So Much	13
Labor News Roundup	14
Humor and Cartoons	15

### Note on Change of Address

When sending in a change of address to The Record, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new, and your local's number.

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# LABOR HAILS STEEL WORKERS' VICTORY

All of American labor hailed this month the historic strike victory of the Steelworkers, who nailed down an agreement Jan. 4th by defeating the most intensive management onslaught of modern times. The longest steel dispute in the nation's history was climaxed by a new contract preserving intact the work rules which management had sworn to demolish, and bring-

The settlement was described in newspapers and other media as a "complete victory" for the Steelworkers and a "rout" for the Big Steel moguls, representing the biggest concentrations of financial power in the nation.

Effects of the strike victory are certain to be felt in other negotiations, such as the upcoming railroad dispute, where the managements have been attempting frantically to dilute long-established work rules under the guise of combatting "featherbedding."

## All Labor to Benefit

But all of labor is expected to benefit from the Steelworkers' victory, which is widely regarded as a turning point in the long period of attacks against labor. This demonstration of labor's ability to take on the mightiest of enemies and defeat them could, in the eyes of many trade union leaders, lead to other victories both on the economic and political fronts.

Final agreement on work rules provides that joint union and management committees, along with public representatives, will make recommendations in this area. This is a far cry from the management-demanded eight point fundamental changes in work rules which would have made management dominant in the steel mills.

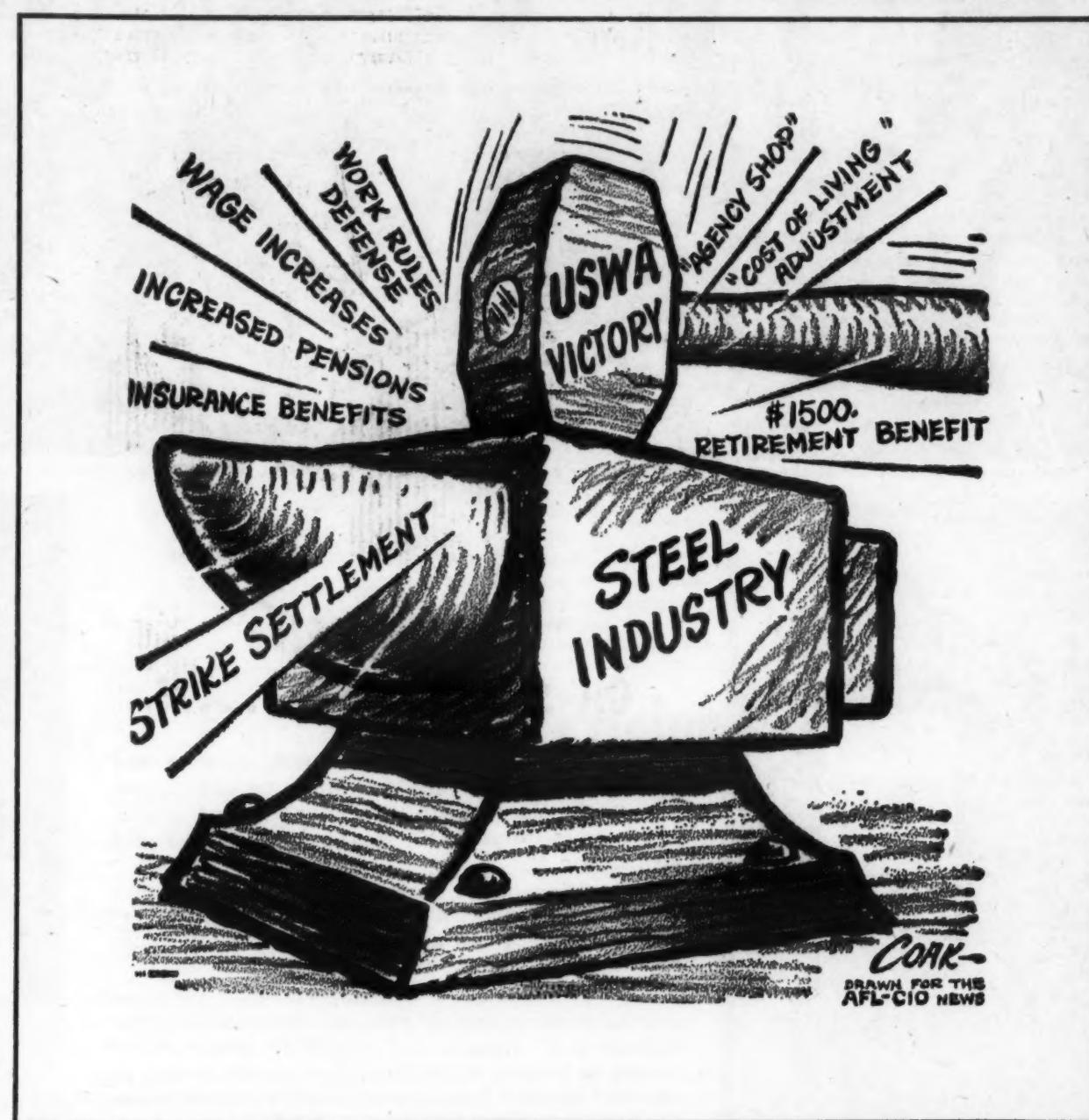
Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald, obviously elated by the victory of the union, said the agreement would mean "peace, happiness and prosperity for the steelworkers. Their union is safe, sound and secure."

## 22-Hour Session

The all-night 22-hour session at which agreement was reached was held in the Washington offices of the Bethlehem Steel Co. It was presided over by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. The Labor Secretary gave much credit for the settlement to Vice-President Nixon, who, he said, made the recommendation for settlement which was accepted by both parties.

The agreement, as approved by the Steelworkers' 171-member Wage Policy Committee, provides a seven-cent hourly increase effective Dec. 1, 1960 and a similar boost Oct. 1, 1961. The pact calls for complete company payment of all insurance—hospitalization, surgical, accident and life insurance. Formerly, these payments were matched by the employees. Now management pays the total amount. The new contract also provides lump sum payment of three months' wages to workers upon retirement. Pensions of workers already retired will be increased \$5 a month.

Negotiations in the steel industry started last May. When the old contract



expired on July 15 the Steelworkers went out on strike and stayed for 116 days until President Eisenhower invoked the Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction. The 80-days were due to expire on Jan. 26 and it was expected that the walkout would be resumed if no settlement was reached.

Observers believe that a number of factors were responsible for the major victory of the union. They include:

1. A firmly united union.
2. The unparalleled solidarity of the entire labor movement with the Steelworkers, led by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

3. The inability of management to prove its case on work rules.

4. The break-away of Kaiser Steel and several other companies from the Big Steel Front.

5. The separate agreements signed by the Steelworkers with can and aluminum companies.

6. The forthcoming poll of the Steelworkers on the "last offer" of management. A USW survey showed that some 95 percent of the workers would reject the proposal.

For the last eight months the steel strike has occupied the center of the na-

tional stage. Union leaders were outspoken in their criticism of President Eisenhower in invoking the Taft-Hartley Act and forcing the men back to work. Many union leaders felt that the stress that both Eisenhower and Nixon made on a non-inflationary settlement played into the hands of management as did the injunction.

All told, however, it was "solidarity forever" of the labor movement in general, and of the Steelworkers in particular, which made the union victory possible.

## Highlights of Steelworkers' New Union Contract

**WASHINGTON**—Here are the highlights of the 30-month contract won by the Steelworkers in negotiations with the basic steel industry:

**WAGES:** Effective Dec. 1, 1960, and again on Oct. 1, 1961, workers will receive a basic 7-cent increase. In addition, the contract provides for an 0.2-cent-per-hour hike in each job classification effective with the first raise, and an 0.1-cent-per-hour hike effective with the second increase. Including the impact which the new rates will have on the incentive program, this will give workers a 9.4-cent wage hike at the end of this year and an 8.6-cent increase in the fall of 1961.

**COST-OF-LIVING**—The existing 17-cent hourly adjustment is continued in

effect, and workers can receive up to 6 cents an hour more over the life of the contract, depending on movement of the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index.

**WORK RULES**—The present clauses in the agreements dealing with local working conditions are retained intact. Three additions have been made:

1. Settlement of a grievance prior to arbitration shall not constitute a precedent in the settlement of grievances in other situations.

2. "Each party shall as a matter of policy encourage the prompt settlement of problems in this area by mutual agreement at the local level."

3. A joint committee, headed by a neutral chairman, will be created in each company to study local working conditions and to make recommendations with

respect to these work rules before Nov. 30, 1960.

**INSURANCE**—In addition to making the insurance program non-contributory, the contract improves it by lifting the scale of life insurance to a maximum of \$6,500 per employee, raising the maximum weekly sickness and accident benefit to \$68, and continuing company contributions for an employee for six months after layoff.

**PENSIONS**—Pension benefits are increased to \$2.50 per month for each year of service prior to Jan. 1, 1960, and \$2.60 for each year thereafter, and the limitation on the years of service credited towards pensions has been raised from 30 to 35 years. In addition, full retirement pensions will be paid employees 55 or over with 20 years of service who lose

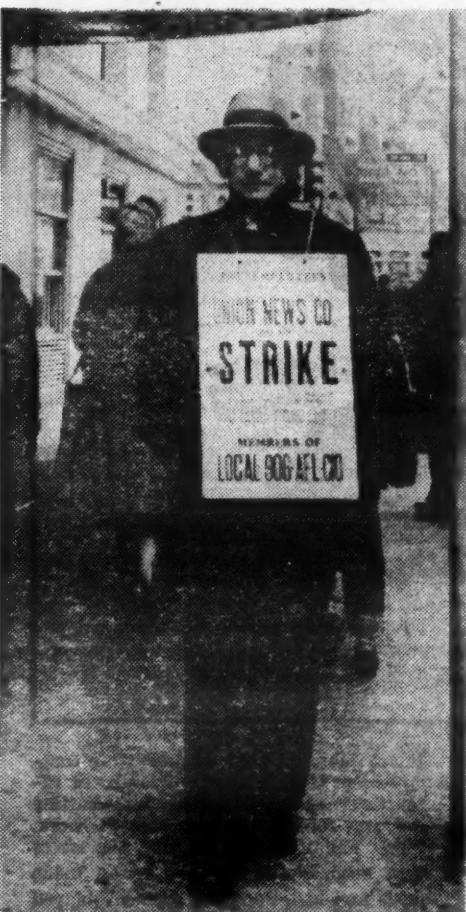
their jobs because of permanent shutdown, layoff or sickness.

**UNION SECURITY**—The union shop is continued under the new contract, and in all "right-to-work" states (except Alabama, where the agency shop is also outlawed), all workers will be required as a condition of employment to pay a service charge to the USWA each month toward the administration of the contract and the representation of the union. The service charge for the first month will equal the union initiation fee, monthly dues and any assessment, and the charge thereafter will be the same as the regular dues and assessments.

**SENIORITY**—A worker absent because of layoff or physical disability will retain his seniority for at least five years, instead of the previous two years.



Enthusiastic support for strike was demonstrated by Local 906 members at meeting held Sunday, Jan. 3, hours after walkout began.



Local 906 striker picket stands outside Hotel Aster, where one of five struck hotel stands is situated.

## "We Can't Live On \$48 a Week...."

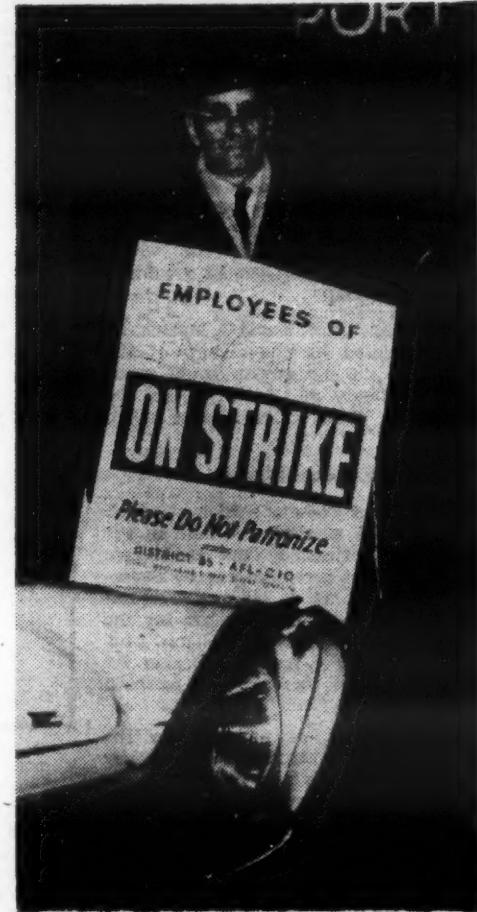
The strike by 750 members of RWDSU Local 906 and District 65 employed by the Union News Co. and Garfield News Co. has closed almost all of the 400 newsstands operated by the companies in key transportation points in the metropolitan area.

With pre-strike wages as low as \$48 a week for many employees, the strikers were determined to win their demands for a \$10 weekly increase and vitally needed fringe benefits, such as paid sick leave.

"We can't live on \$48 a week," they said.

The strikers, many of whom are elderly men, told of expressions of sympathy and support by regular patrons coming up to them on the picket lines outside stations of the BMT and IRT subway systems, major railroad depots, bus and air terminals and several big hotels.

Many of the strikers were making a virtue of necessity as the hundreds of newsstands were shut down or shut off from regular supplies of daily newspapers. Their steady customers are being helped to get their regular papers even though the stands are closed.



District 65 picket marches outside Port Authority Bus Terminal where one of 400 struck stands is located.



Independent newsstands in the city are selling more than their usual volume of newspapers as a result of closing of 400 struck stands. Typical is this stand in the Times Square area, whose signs announce: "NEWSPAPERS NOT ON SALE AT STATIONS. BUY YOUR PAPERS HERE."

# RWDSU Strike Shuts 400 City Newsstands

NEW YORK CITY—Four hundred newsstands at key locations in the vast transportation system of the metropolitan area were shut down or shut off from regular supplies of daily papers as the strike of 750 members of the RWDSU's Local 906 and District 65 continued through its second week at presstime Jan. 13. Teamwork between the two affiliates of the International Union kept the walkout completely solid as support mounted from newsstand patrons and the general public in sympathy with the underpaid workers.



LABOR CONTROL LAW is reviewed by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg (photo at left) for members of Local 50 at meeting last month. He said purpose of new law is "to hamper and harass decent, democratic unions." In photo at right, changes in by-laws of Local 50 to comply with new law are read at membership meeting by Fin. Sec.-Treas. Agnes de Polo. Seated (in both photos) are Pres. Frank Seida and union's attorney Leon Reich.

## Shoe Locals Near Pact With 4 Chains

NEW YORK CITY—Agreement between the RWDSU retail shoe unions and four big popular-price shoe chains in the metropolitan area appeared near at presstime Jan. 13, lifting a strike threat that had hovered over the situation since mid-December. The expected settlement between Local 1268 and 287 and the National, Miles, Simco and Kitty Kelly chains, it was learned, will be patterned after the contracts negotiated by the same unions several months ago with Coward's and Lane Bryant. These pacts provided a wage increase of \$7 over three years.

Traditionally, Locals 305 in Westchester and 108 in New Jersey base their contracts with the same chains on the settlement negotiated by the New York locals. In all, nearly 2,000 employees are covered in the chain agreements of the four RWDSU retail shoe locals.

Signing of the new pact will give to these workers the highest wages paid in the country to employees selling comparably priced shoes and accessories, it is believed.

Another highlight of the nearly concluded agreement is a provision for a training program aimed at attracting young men and women to shoe retailing. According to the projected program, the union will permit the hiring of persons with no prior experience in the field. They will receive automatic progressions for six months, bringing them up to the then-going rate for experienced employees.

Meanwhile, contract talks with four other shoe chains—Thom McAn, Regal, Father & Son and Kinney—and with the Retail Shoe League, representing 300 independent stores employing another 1,000 members in the five boroughs of New York, were scheduled to be resumed soon. Those settlements similarly hinge on the final outcome of the negotiations with the major chains.

The union negotiations are led by Local 287 Business Mgr. Sam Lowenthal, Assistant Business Mgr. Jack Maltz, Local 1268 Business Mgr. Joseph Binenbaum, and Business Agents Sam Ringle and Irving Tuckman.

### '670' Mourns Death at 74 Of IOE Leader Baird

NEW YORK CITY—Richard Baird, retired official of the International Operating Engineers and a close friend of RWDSU Local 670, died on Jan. 1 at the age of 74.

Baird often aided Local 670, Business Mgr. Tom Bagley said. "We at '670' deeply regret his passing," he added.

Baird served the IOE for most of his life. He was a business agent for 55 years and East Coast representative for 28 years.

### Pay Raise at Milton Bradley Toy Co.—And the Company Wasn't Even Asked

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The more than 400 employees of the Milton Bradley Co. here received surprise Christmas gifts from the firm in the form of annual wage increases of about \$100 each.

Announcement of the non-negotiated pay boost was made by company president James J. Shea at the annual Christmas party of RWDSU Local 224. Shea told the members present that the year 1959 had been such a profitable one for the school supplies plant that, even though the company and the union were working under a two-year agreement expiring in 1961, the firm wanted the employees to share further in its prosperity.

The company Christmas present gives each employee a five-cent-an-hour general increase effective Jan. 4. This is in addition to the seven-cent wage hike, fully paid pension plan and other fringe benefits negotiated in a recently concluded contract, it was pointed out by RWDSU Bay State Council Rep. Walter J. Morrissey.

Shea's announcement at the party was received with great pleasure by the Local 224 members, and a vote of thanks was given to the president.

Morrissey estimated that Bradley's Christmas gift to its employees will add up to nearly \$50,000.

## New Jersey CIO to Discuss Legislative Proposals for '60

NEWARK, N. J.—Several hundred delegates from local unions affiliated with the State CIO Council are scheduled to attend a legislative conference to be held Saturday, Jan. 30, on the campus of Rutgers University in New Brunswick. The CIO and AFL state bodies in New Jersey have not yet merged.

Highlight of the meeting will be "open hearing" sessions at which the local union delegates will recommend to the CIO's legislative committee items for inclusion in the labor movement's legislative program for the coming year.

Also to be featured prominently at the conference will be an address by Austin Tobin, Executive Director of the Port of New York Authority, who will present details of the proposal to construct a jetport in Morris County.

Other speakers at the conference will include Senate Pres. George W. Harper and Assembly Speaker Maurice V. Bra-

dy. State CIO Pres. Paul Krebs will deliver the keynote address, and Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonards and Legislative Committeeman Joseph Yeager will present reports. State CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. Joel R. Jacobson will preside.

Panel participants will include State Senator Donal C. Fox, Commissioner of Labor and Industry Raymond F. Male, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies John Tramburg, State CIO Attorney Sol D. Kapelsohn, and Associate Professor Seymour Friedland of Rutgers School of Business Administration.

New Jersey locals of the RWDSU will be represented at the conference.

With Dec. 31 as a common expiration date in their respective contracts—'65' with the Union News Co. and Garfield News Co., covering 320 workers, and '906' with Union News covering 430 workers—the unions called simultaneous strikes on Jan. 2 after protracted company inaction on the workers' demands for 25-cent-an-hour raises and key fringe benefits.

Pre-strike wages were as low as \$48 a week for clerks, who constitute the bulk of the 750 employees. The top offer by the companies so far has been a \$3 raise over two years which the union negotiators rejected out of hand as grossly inadequate.

Another meeting in an effort to reach a settlement was called by the State Mediation Board on Jan. 13, with union and company representatives attending. In view of the company's previous stand-pat attitude, however, there was little hope that an early agreement could be reached at that mediation session.

### Paid Sick Leave Sought

In addition to the \$10 weekly wage increase, the unions are seeking higher minimums and vital fringe benefits, among them much-needed paid sick leave. Other objectives are severance pay, a pension plan and extra paid holidays.

Local 906 Pres. Joseph McCarthy and '65' Organization Dir. Bill Michelson emphasized that the union fight was not with the newspaper publishers. "We're fighting only the newsstand companies and their pattern of low wages and disregard of their employees' rights and welfare," they declared.

Affected by the strike are stands in the city's BMT and IRT subway systems, in Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations, and in Long Island Railroad stations, bus terminals, airports and five of the city's biggest hotels, including the Waldorf-Astoria, Commodore and Astor.

Some stands at major rail, air and bus terminals were being manned by supervisory personnel. But, with the cooperation of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, none of the stands still operating had daily newspapers for their millions of patrons. Readers were buying their papers from small independent newsstands on the street surface, which displayed signs supplied by the publishers announcing: "Station Newsstands Closed. Buy Your Papers Here."

A number of the strikers became vendors to accommodate the public's heavy demand for newspapers, and were doing very well indeed.

McCarthy acclaimed the "gallant struggle" of the strikers, and all members of '906' were called to picket duty to aid their fellow members in what the union called "a state of emergency."

"We're ready for a long fight," McCarthy said.

### J. P. Edelman Elected Syrup Local President

NEW YORK CITY—Election of new officers for two-year terms was held last month by the members of RWDSU Local 193, United Syrup and Preserves Employees Union. The following were voted into office:

Jerome P. Edelman, president; Tom Geiverra, vice-president; Albert Sachs, recording secretary, and Louis Toback, secretary-treasurer. This group, constituting the local's executive board, was augmented by the election of a fifth board member, Sam Goldman. Named as trustees were Bill Bierer and Lew Dicker.

## The Midwest

# Strike Shuts Murphy's Big Penn. Warehouse; 216 Hit the Bricks

McKEEPORT, Pa.—A strike of 216 warehouse employees of the G. C. Murphy variety store chain began here Thursday morning, Jan. 7, after more than two months of negotiations with the company failed to produce an acceptable settlement. Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg, who led the Local negotiating committee, reported that the strike was 100% effective, with "nothing moving in or out of the big warehouse."

The Murphy warehouse services the entire chain of 300 five-and-dime stores. It was organized by the RWDSU in 1956. In December of that year the first union contract with the firm was signed. It was a three-year agreement which expired Jan. 2, 1960.

Negotiations for a new pact began last Oct. 27. Chief demands of the workers

include a 25-cents-per-hour wage increase, employer-paid hospitalization, severance pay and the union shop. Wages in the warehouse range from a starting rate of \$56 per week to a base of \$80 after three years employment.

Through more than two months of talks, the company stubbornly refused to consider the union shop (the present agreement provides for maintenance of membership), hospitalization or severance pay. Its only offer was to sign a five-year contract with a wage boost of about seven cents per year, for a total increase of 35 cents an hour over the five years.

### Company 'Scare' Letter

This offer was rejected by a near-unanimous vote of the workers before the strike began Jan. 7. On Jan. 8, the second day of the walkout, the company sent a letter to every striking employee which said:

"You are hereby notified that unless you return to work on or before 7:30 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1960, the G. C. Murphy Company will have no other alternative than to replace you in your job."

Burberg reported that this scare tactic has had no effect at all on the determination of the strikers to carry through to a victorious conclusion. He also cited the strong support being given to the strikers by other unions in the area, particularly the Teamsters.

Members of the negotiating committee, along with Burberg, were Local 940 Pres. George Van Kirk, Vice-Pres. Stanley Mols, Rec. Sec. Fred Davis, Treas. William Wesley, George Komar and Elfrieda Sallinger. They are now active in the leadership of the strike.

### RWDSU Organizes

### 90 at Pa. Store;

### Election Due Soon

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—The 90 employees of the Pittsburgh Mercantile Co. store here have been organized by the RWDSU. It was reported by Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg. An election has been agreed to by both the company and the union, and will be held before the end of January, he said.

Aliquippa is about 20 miles from Pittsburgh. It is a steel town dominated by the huge Jones & Laughlin plant, whose workers form the bulk of the Pittsburgh Mercantile store's customers.

The first contact with the store employees was made by Rep. Frank Lasick of the state AFL-CIO staff. It was quickly followed up by Business Mgr. Howard Fedor of RWDSU Local 101 in Pittsburgh, who led the successful organizing drive.

Within three weeks, a majority of the employees had signed union cards and talks were begun with the firm, leading to the consent agreement on the forthcoming election.

## Indiana Medical Group Blocks Polio Shots

ANDERSON, Ind. (PAI)—The refusal of the Madison County Medical Society to support a critically-needed community and labor-sponsored mass inoculation program against polio is threatening the health of this community. Labor, civic, veterans, fraternal and religious groups here had formed the Madison County Operation Polio (MAD-COP) after becoming alarmed at the increase in local and national polio cases. However, the local medical society has flatly refused to cooperate. Without its support the program cannot get off the ground.

The medical group, considered one of the most reactionary in Indiana, has previously fought such projects as fluoridation, social security and servicemen's benefits.

Since the MAD-COP was organized in September, two known deaths from polio have been reported in Indiana. There are four cases in Madison County right now.

The generous support of the entire community for the program stands in sharp contrast with the obstinate stand of the medical society. The AFL-CIO Community Services, backed by the local AFL-CIO labor council, took the initiative in the campaign.

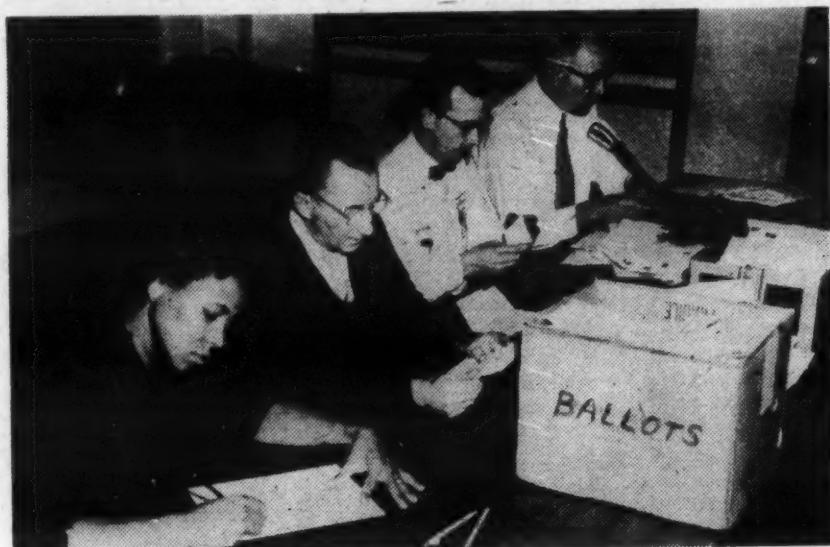
The cost of the inoculation would be 60 cents a shot, but it would be free to families unable to pay even this small sum.

Officials of MAD-COP have asked help

in changing the medical society attitude from the State Medical Society, the Indiana State Board of Health, the Amer-

## Frohnauer Re-Elected by '379' In Secret Ballot Mail Vote

COLUMBUS, O.—The Executive Board and officers of RWDSU Local 379 were elected early this month by the entire membership for the first time, instead of by the General Council delegates, to comply with the re-



COUNTING VOTES in first membership-wide election held in RWDSU Local 379 in Columbus, O., these tellers give close attention to the tally. L. to r., '379' members Channie Coleman, Harry Cooper, Howard Bethel and John Nesser.

quirements of the new Labor Control Bill. Pres. Pete Frohnauer was re-elected.

Under the new procedure, all members were first given an opportunity to nominate candidates. All nominations were placed on a secret ballot which was mailed to each member with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Tellers appointed by the General Council received the returned envelopes unopened and tallied the votes on Jan. 7. The time and place of the tally were made known to the membership, and many observers were present to watch the tellers at work.

As a result of this election, the Executive Board of Local 379 for the next three years will be composed of the following members, in addition to Frohnauer:

Vice-Presidents William Bell, John Johnson, Emerson Berry, Earl Price, Lando Moore, William Rice, William Frommel, Eddie Tensley and William Jackson, Sec.-Treas. Robert Clark, Treas.

William Gatewood, Rec. Sec. Ralph Rousculp, Sgt.-at-Arms Elmer Thomas and Trustee Chairman Paul Loeffler.

## 11c Hike in Columbus At City Ice & Fuel

COLUMBUS, O.—A package with an estimated worth of 13 cents an hour was won by RWDSU Local 379 for the employees of the City Ice & Fuel Co. here. It was reported by Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles. The firm employs as many as 100 in summer peak production periods.

The new two-year agreement calls for 11 cents in wage increases to be paid on the following schedule: five cents retroactive to Dec. 1, 1959, four cents on Dec. 1, 1960, and an additional two cents during 1960 for employees in the caricing unit.

In addition, the pact provides for higher hospital insurance benefits, a \$2,000 life insurance policy, \$25 weekly accident benefits, additional paid days off in the event of death in an employee's family, and improved holiday pay and vacation benefits. The layoff procedure in the plant was also improved.

Serving on the negotiating committee with Shop Chairman John Nesser were Archie Mitchell, Lando Moore, Alfred Moore and Ralph Harmon, assisted by Ingles.

## Pension Talks Open With Borden Firm

COLUMBUS, O.—The Borden, Moores & Ross Dairy and RWDSU Local 379 have opened negotiations for a new pension agreement, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles. The original five-year agreement on the pension plan expired Jan. 1.

Increased pension and disability benefits are being sought by the union.

Representing the union in the talks is a committee including William Bell and Rod Emerick, chairmen respectively of Units B and B-1; Earl Price, Robert Clark, Everett Andrews and Clarence Joseph. They are assisted by Regional Director Jerry Hughes and Ingles.



CAMPBELL'S SOUP CONTRACT providing 3% pay hikes, other gains for 2,500 employees in Chicago is signed by RWDSU Local 194 Pres. John Gallagher. Others in photo, seated, l. to r.: '194' Division Chairman Henry Gistover, Ass't Plant Mgr. Harold Gustin, Division Sec. Josephine Lamprinos. Back row: Shift Leader Eugene Ireland, Rec. Sec. Willie Williams, Chief Stewards Claude Kindred, Angelo Lamprinos and Delmar Hart, Shift Leader Charles Rogers.

## Ala. Unionists See Sen. Hill On Pay Floor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A delegation of eight Alabama labor leaders, including RWDSU Ass't Area Director Frank Parker, visited U. S. Senator Lister Hill here during the year-end holiday period to enlist his support for legislation to extend coverage of minimum wage protection and to raise the minimum to \$1.25.

Parker reported that Sen. Hill, who is chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, indicated he would work toward getting the enabling bill before the Senate when he got back to Washington. The Senator told the labor delegation he believed there would be a stronger chance of action on the bill in the forthcoming session of Congress if the steel strike, then still in progress, were settled. The strike was settled Jan. 4.

The RWDSU leader and other spokesmen described to Sen. Hill the acute need for extension of coverage to millions of workers not now protected by the minimum-wage provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Parker emphasized that the largest segment of workers within this group are employees in the retail trades, and that there were a great many in the South. He added that while these employees comprise the largest and most rapidly growing group of wage-earners in the nation's economy, they are without protection of the Act.

### Citrus Exemption Protested

Parker also cited the unfairness of the present law as it applies to workers in the citrus processing industry, many of whom are members of the RWDSU in Florida. Employers are now permitted under the law to operate on unlimited overtime during six weeks of the year without paying premium wage rates. Under RWDSU contracts with several citrus plants, however, overtime rates are paid.

The delegation was led by Barney Weeks and Earl Pippin, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Alabama State Labor Council, and included, besides Parker, representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the Hatters Union, United Garment Workers and the Textile Workers.

## 120 at W. T. Grant Gain Raises

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Wage gains for 120 employees of two W. T. Grant variety stores in this city and Gadsden were won in new one-year agreements signed by RWDSU locals this month.

In the local store, the 60 workers get an increase of three cents an hour now and two cents in six months. Leading Local 436 in negotiations was Int'l Rep. Bill Langston. Members of the committee included Enola Sweeten, Mittie Da-

## The South

## Boycott Hits Claussen's Bakery 'No Raise' Stand in Charleston

CHARLESTON, S.C.—The RWDSU's boycott of the Claussen Baking Co. products, gathering momentum throughout the community with the aid of the area's labor movement, is showing marked results in the volume of the company's business, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen.



WAGES AND CONDITIONS went up in new pact, being signed above, at Pasco Packing Co., world's largest citrus cannery. Affixing signature, l., is RWDSU Local 43 Pres. L. C. "Red" Chitty. Others are: Int'l Rep. Bill Connell, Pasco Personnel Dir. Clark Ghiselin and '43 Sec.-Treas. C. Alman.

## Top Rates Won in Montgomery For 100 at Barber Milk Co.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Negotiations in a wage reopener under their RWDSU contract at the Barber Pure Milk Co. here has brought increases in earnings for the plant's 100 employees. The union also holds contracts with Barber's plants in Birmingham and Mobile.

Retail employees in the Montgomery branch, who were working on a 13 1/4 per-

cent commission, received an increase of one quarter of one percent, thus giving them the highest commission rate in the industry in Montgomery County.

Over-the-road drivers received a wage boost of \$5 to \$15 a month in the new agreement, while production workers, comprising about half of the plant's personnel, won a five cents an hour wage increase.

Alabama RWDSU Council Org. C. T. Daniels led a negotiating committee including the following members: Local 105 Pres. Willie H. Brooks, Vice Pres. Hubert W. Bellisle, James I. File, Cecil C. Adcock, Henry Wright, John Thomas, Herman Heisler and Leo A. Collier.

With the all-out support of the Greater Charleston Labor Council and the State Labor Council, the "don't-buy" campaign was begun in mid-December when the company, after six months of negotiations, persisted in its refusal to grant a single penny in wage increases. At the same time the 46 workers authorized RWDSU Local 15-A to call a strike.

The company has refused to resume negotiations, which were broken off after 17 meetings with the union. Efforts of the U.S. Conciliation Service to set up a meeting have been futile.

Some 70,000 leaflets have been distributed by the union to the general public explaining the unfairness of Claussen's position and urging consumers not to buy the bakery's bread products.

### Majority Paid Under \$1.10

The leaflet points out that the majority of Claussen's employees, who have been with the company from five to 28 years, are paid less than \$1.10 an hour, that it had recently granted wage boosts at its plants in Columbia and Greenville, S.C., and Savannah and Augusta, Ga., and that Claussen's competitors pay from 30 to 60 cents more per hour in wages.

When asked why it refused to give a raise to its Charleston employees, the company replied simply: "We do not see the need for it."

"We therefore appeal to you to help us prevent a strike at the Claussen Baking Co. by not buying any Claussen products until it grants a fair wage increase and decent working conditions to our members," says the leaflet.

One of the several community groups supporting the Local 15-A boycott is the Negro Ministers Alliance. The church group voted to join the campaign after hearing a union report on discrimination practiced in the Claussen plant. The report pointed out that in the job classification of dough mixer, for instance, two employees, one white and the other Negro, receive different rates of pay. Performing the same work, the white worker is paid \$1.45 an hour and the Negro \$1.25. The report also told of both Negro and white workers with as high as 15 years' seniority receiving \$1 or \$1.05 an hour.

### Parker Heads Ala. Council

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The December meeting of the Alabama RWDSU Council elected Ass't Area Director Frank Parker president of the group. Other officers elected to one-year terms were:

J. L. Ingram, recording secretary, Velma B. Farmer, financial secretary, Lloyd Robinson, chaplain, and Rosco Jones, member-at-large of the executive board. Three sergeants-at-arms were also named: J. A. Parker, Calvin Ray and Henry Jenkins.



CHRISTMAS PARTY, Southern style, was held last month by RWDSU Local 620 in Decatur, Ala. Some of the 250 guests are shown above at party site, the local National Guard armory. Happiest guests, as usual, were the kiddies, who received sacks of fruit and candy. Among those present was Alabama RWDSU Council Rep. Chuck Foster.

# Picketing Weather Is 19 Below At Silverwood Dairy in Lindsay

LINDSAY, Ont.—A strike by 35 employees of Silverwood's Dairy here, members of RWDSU Local 440, was in its second week in 19-below-zero weather at presstime Jan. 13, with no prospect of a settlement in sight. The walkout was forced on the workers in Lindsay despite the fact that elsewhere in Ontario Silverwood's has settled with the RWDSU at eight other branches of the firm.

The strike began on Jan. 5 after months of contract renewal negotiations during which the union fought to lift the plant's wages closer to the level prevailing at the eight other organized Ontario plants of Silverwood's, the largest dairy chain in Canada with a total of 25 branches.

The union's objective in the Lindsay plant is a raise of \$7 a week, which would still leave the figure below that of Silverwood's Peterborough dairy, 25 miles away, where wages are \$6 to \$11 higher. Int'l Rep. George Barron pointed out. Average pay is now \$55 to \$60 a week. Management has offered a top increase of \$5.50, which was voted down overwhelmingly by the workers. In addition, the union is seeking to correct "outrageous" abuses by the plant's manager.

That Lindsay is a low-wage area, as compared to Peterborough, was confirmed by the Conciliation Board which conducted hearings here on the dispute last November.

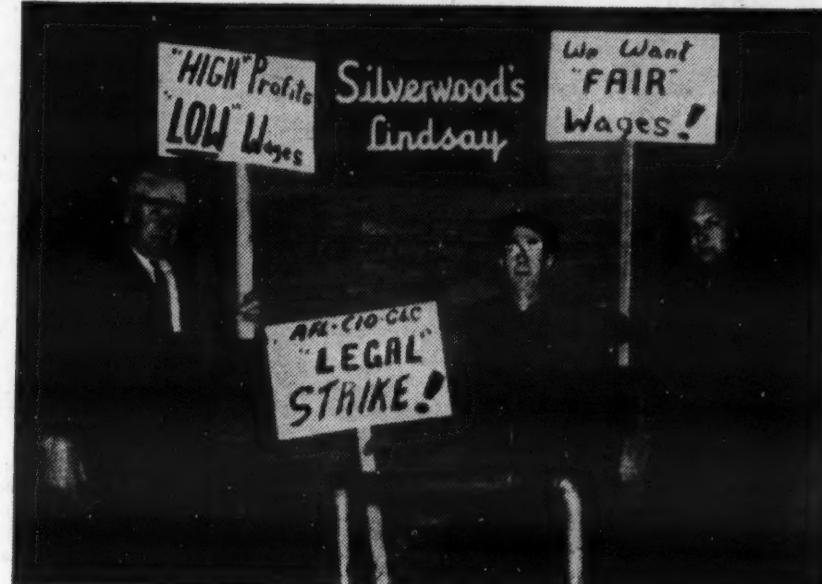
"The company is buying and selling its milk here at the same prices as in Toronto and Peterborough—yet it says it can't afford better wages here," Barron said.

## '440' Members Join Lines

The 35 employees were joined in picketing Jan. 13 by 75 members of Local 440 from eleven other dairies in Ontario, including Silverwood branches. Traveling from Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Kitchener and other cities on their Wednesday day-off, the visiting '440' members helped to form a mass picket line around the big Lindsay plant.

A 40-mile-an-hour gale along with temperature dipping to 19 below zero made it tougher for the pickets. But the strikers maintained their lines around the clock, and production remained at a standstill.

With only one small dairy operating



HIGH PROFITS, LOW WAGES at Silverwood's Dairy in Lindsay, Ont., as picket signs point out, forced workers out on strike Jan. 5. On line above in 19-below-zero weather are Int'l Rep. George Barron, Division Sec. George Playfoot, Norman Snook.

in Lindsay, the local milk output has been reduced to a trickle as delivery attempts from out-of-town have stopped. The 3,200 consumers here and in Oakwood, Little Britain and Omemee have not been cut off completely, however; the union has seen to it that babies have not gone without milk.

"Our strike is 100 percent effective," said Barron who is being assisted in directing the activities by Int'l Rep. Walter Kehsht.

Full backing for the strike is being given by the Lindsay and District Trades Council. The group voted last week to initiate a per capita tax on members of each of the 17 local affiliates to provide financial assistance for the strikers.

Barron said the Silverwood management's arrogant view in the situation was that since it held a virtual milk monopoly as the area's only large dairy, it hoped to force the workers to submit to its terms.

"But we're prepared to carry on indefinitely to win better pay and conditions for our members in Lindsay and to lift the town out of the rut as a low-wage area," said Barron. "Organized labor has made a dent in other industries here on the low-wage front. Now it's our turn to do something about it!"

One of the strikers is a town alderman, Joe Hutton. He's the first such official ever to join a strike in Lindsay, according to the Peterborough Examiner.

# Sask. RWDSU Asks Votes For CCF Party

REGINA, Sask.—Members of RWDSU locals in Saskatchewan are urged by the union's Saskatchewan Joint Board to support CCF candidates in the upcoming Provincial election "to ensure that the legislative gains made . . . in the social welfare, health, farm, labour and public ownership fields" are retained and advanced.

Convinced that the Liberal, Conservative and Social Credit parties are "pledged to advance the interests of big business only," the Joint Board declared in a political statement issued at a year's end meeting that only by re-election of the CCF Government can those aims be defeated.

It has been clearly demonstrated, the statement said, that the Liberal, Conservative and Social Credit Parties are hostile to labor and unworthy of Labor's support.

"The CCF Party, on the other hand," the statement continues, "has a program which is in the interest of farmers, wage-earners and small businessmen. In the Province of Saskatchewan, the CCF Government, which took office in 1944, has demonstrated this through legislative action wherever possible, by putting this humanitarian program into practice."

## 'Anti-Labor' Parties Reviewed

In a review of the records of the three anti-labor parties, the RWDSU Joint Board pointed out:

- The leader of the Liberal Party, Ross Thatcher, has announced that if the Liberals are elected they would pass the notorious union-busting "Right-to-Work" law in Saskatchewan.

- The leader of the Conservative Party, Martin Pederson, has stated that the Saskatchewan Trade Union Act, which organized labor considers the best labor relations law in North America, "is causing complete chaos in the Province," and implied it would be repealed if his party was elected.

- The leader of the Social Credit Party, A.P. Weber, has called upon the government to outlaw international unions, and advocates the incorporation of unions, making them liable to legal action.

Urging its members to play an active role in the election, the RWDSU Board declared:

"We are convinced that the tempo of political education and action by labor must be increased because of the increasing trend towards government involvement in industrial relations and with governments at all levels influencing the general economy of our country and thereby influencing the standard of living for all."

## Setting The Record Straight

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The union's second annual supper dance held here last November was arranged by all locals of the RWDSU in this area and not just Local 535, as erroneously reported in a recent issue of The Record.

# Two Big Bakeries Settle in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—After months of negotiations and hearings by conciliation boards, settlements for new contracts covering salesmen at two large bakeries, General Bakeries and Canada Bread, were reached here just before the 1959 holiday season, providing wage and welfare gains, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert.

The salesmen received their lump sum settlements for last year the day before Christmas.

In both contracts, in addition, many clauses were amended and reworded to make them more specific for the added protection of the employees.

"These contract settlements," Schubert pointed out, "were well above the conciliation boards' recommendation. It's interesting to note that both companies had pleaded all the way their inability to pay for any improvements."

The 17-month contract at General Bakeries, effective Jan. 1, calls for a \$1 increase in the basic wage and a \$5 boost

in the weekly minimum guarantee, bringing it to \$70. Lump sum settlements for the last year were \$50 for retail salesmen and \$100 for wholesale.

A new pension plan provided by the agreement will be paid by the company at the rate of \$4 a week for each employee, giving those with 25 years' service, for instance, a pension of \$100 a month at age 65. A feature of this plan is that this amount can be integrated with the old-age pension to give a retired employee \$135. An extension of the medical plan provides for semi-private hospital wards paid for on a 50-50 basis.

In an amendment of the provision calling for the company to supply uniforms, salesmen will now be furnished with parkas in winter.

Representing the union in negotiations were Schubert, Shop Chairman Alf Skowron, F. Vincent and A. Atkinson.

Under terms of the new contract at Canada Bread, the salesmen received an increase of \$1 a week in the basic pay rate, plus an added 1/4 percent commission for wholesale salesmen and 1/2 percent for retail. On June 1, another 1/4 percent will be added to commissions for those in the wholesale group, and another 1/2 percent for those in retail. As at General Bakeries, the minimum weekly guarantee was raised \$5 to \$70. The Canada Bread salesmen got a lump sum settle-

ment of \$75 each for last year.

A major gain at Canada was an agreement to negotiate a pension plan by April 1 this year, to take effect on Aug. 1.

On the negotiating committee were Schubert, Shop Chairman G. Trick, A. McKenzie and J. Tanner.



RWDSU XMAS PARTY is billed on marquee of Odeon Theater in Vancouver when union took it over for second annual spree for members' children. Over 500 kids attended, plus 200 parents. Bill Purchase of Mc & Mc was union Santa (right), distributing gifts and goodies to each child following one-hour show of cartoons. Santa is shown with Bobby and Cindy Ash.



## Talks Held in Hospital

The new contract with Canada Bread was concluded in two hours of negotiations in a hospital ward on Christmas Eve. The bakery's manager had been stricken the day before and taken to Misericordia Hospital in Winnipeg. Union representatives visited him in his private ward and completed negotiations there. "This," said Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert, "was probably the first time the RWDSU negotiated a contract in a hospital."

# This is the Year To Win Retail Coverage Under Wage Law

By MAX GREENBERG

President, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union



RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and Sen. John F. Kennedy discuss prospects for improvements in wage-hour law during AFL-CIO legislative conference held in Washington Jan. 11.

January 17, 1960

**T**HE first few days of the New Year have produced a remarkable change in the prospects facing labor in 1960. As the old year drew to a close, the labor movement appeared to be facing an uphill struggle during the coming months: a renewed steel strike at the end of January, a nationwide railroad strike in March, few if any legislative advances in Congress, and a very real possibility that additional repressive legislation would be piled on top of last year's Landrum-Griffin bill.

While there is as yet no sign that the railroads will settle with the rail unions, the outlook in every other field appears considerably brighter than any of us would have predicted a few short weeks ago. The big change, of course, came with the steel settlement on Jan. 4—a settlement in which the industry finally backed down from its unreasonable, hard-and-fast stand on wages and work rules.

Why did the steel industry yield? Observers of every political persuasion agree that there was only one decisive factor: the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican Party could not afford to have another steel strike take place in a Presidential election year. Vice-Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. Mitchell, who are claiming credit for bringing about the settlement, did indeed perform one vital function: they made it clear to the steel bosses, Republicans almost to a man, that a resumption of the steel strike would have disastrous consequences for the party in November's election; that Congressmen who are themselves facing election might well pass legislation that would be unfavorable to industry; and that the steel industry's naked attempt to turn back the clock in the field of labor relations could only lead to greater unity and more political awareness in labor's ranks.

The steel industry heeded the warning. Indeed, there is strong evidence that the employers had already foreseen these consequences of their adamant stand, and tapped their favorite son, Richard Nixon, to get the credit for achieving the settlement. Certainly the industry realized that the steelworkers were prepared, if necessary, to continue the struggle to defend their union.

## Lessons for Labor in Steel Victory

There are important lessons for labor in the outcome of steel negotiations:

- The direct link between political action and economic progress is shown more clearly than ever before. The steel industry obviously settled because it feared that labor would react at the polls next November to a renewal of the strike.
- The same kind of link exists in the area of legislation. Congress will pass the kind of bills that will help get its members re-elected in November; it will defeat bills which are strongly opposed by large blocs of voters and merely put aside legislation which does not get wide popular support.
- Despite last year's passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill, a majority of Congressmen want and need the "labor vote;" if the labor movement rallies its full strength behind the AFL-CIO legislative program, 1960 can go down in history as a year of substantial legislative progress for working people.

These were the factors that were considered at the huge AFL-CIO Legislative Conference in Washington last week. That conference, important as it was, was only the first step in a continuing effort that will engage the entire labor movement for most of this year.

We in the RWDSU, in 1960 as for the past five years, have a Number One item on our legislative priority list: improvement of the federal wage-hour law to provide coverage for retail employees and others who are now denied protection under the law; and an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.

It is gratifying to us, and to officers and members of other unions also directly concerned with the problem of winning additional minimum wage coverage, that the AFL-CIO itself is giving top priority to this long-needed legislation.

For our own part, we expect to put on the biggest drive ever in support of the Kennedy minimum wage bill. Our first big legislative campaign to win wage-hour coverage for retail employees took place five years ago, when conditions were also ripe for improvements in the law. That year, however, in the interests of winning an increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to \$1, we agreed to postpone the question of coverage to the following year. But from 1956 to the present we have been unable to win Congressional action on this vital legislation, despite the best efforts of the labor movement and the good will of a number of liberal Congressmen.

Now, with the big change in the political climate, we have good reason to believe that our long-deferred demand for extended coverage can be won. It is my own opinion that the way to win it is to show Congress that there is mass support among rank-and-file union members—as well as among the unorganized workers who need such protection most—for extended coverage and a higher minimum wage. The way to show this support is to make sure that every senator and representative is reminded daily—by postcards, letters and visits at home and in Washington—that this is "must" legislation.

Sometime this Spring, we will hold another big mobilization in Washington. I hope that it will be even bigger than the three previous ones. I hope too that other unions will hold similar demonstrations of support for minimum wage improvements and other much-needed legislation in the capital. If as little as one percent of the AFL-CIO membership comes to Washington during this session of Congress, it will represent the most powerful kind of argument for Congressmen who face election next November.

Along with minimum wage law improvements, there is another vitally important bill which I believe has an excellent chance of passage if labor gets fully behind it. That is the Forand bill to increase and broaden Social Security benefits. The most important feature of the bill is that it would provide hospitalization and surgical, medical and nursing care for retired workers—people who need such care most and can afford it least.

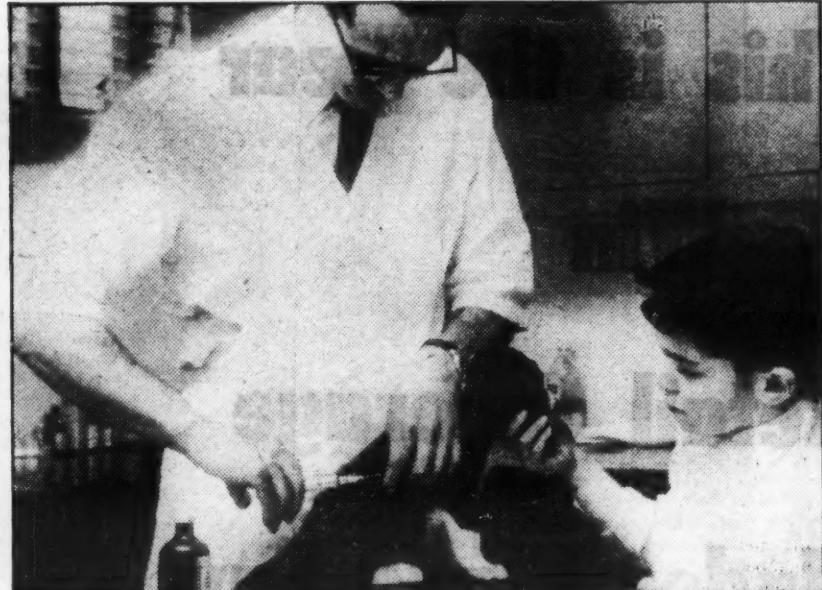
The labor movement, though it can spend only a fraction of what reactionary groups devote to lobbying, does have an unbeatable asset: its membership. If the 17 million organized workers can be rallied to fight for legislation that directly benefits the entire American people, there's no doubt that such legislation will be passed this year.

## How to Choose And Take Care of Your Dog

The dog population of the U.S. is now 25 million, a rise of 47% in the past 11 years. And the prospects are that the number of dog-owning American families will continue to go up. How should a pet be chosen and cared for? This page of pictures gives answers prepared by experts on dog care, to help your dog live a longer and healthier life.



**START WITH A SOUND AND HEALTHY PUPPY.** Try to select one with smooth, glossy coat, clear eyes and nose, and a lively alert personality.



**MAKE SURE YOUR PET IS CHECKED BY A VETERINARIAN.** He can provide preventive shots for distemper and treat your pup for worms, if needed.



**TEACH HIM TO RESPECT—AND AVOID—CARS.** One effective way to teach your dog to keep away from cars is with the aid of charged seltzer siphon or water pistol.



**DON'T OVERLOOK PLENTY OF LOVE AND AFFECTION.** Your pup's metabolism, appetite and digestion are affected by his treatment and environment.



**DOGS WERE BORN TO RUN—EXERCISE YOURS REGULARLY.** Such activity builds muscles while providing him with fun and companionship.



**PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH WITH PERIODIC PET HYGIENE.** Good grooming keeps your pet healthy. Regular brushings are better for your dog than too frequent bathing.



## Adds Another Statistic On R.R. 'Featherbedding'

To the Editor:

Let me extend my warm feelings of solidarity to you and your paper for the terrific job you did in your Nov. 27 issue on the coming struggle of the railroad workers for increased benefits and in defense of their jobs.

With Big Business embarking on a campaign to shove Labor back twenty-five years, it is all the more necessary to stick together and defeat their attempt. Such an article as yours—"The Truth About Railroad Featherbedding"—serves to put the thousands of members of the RWDSU, and their families, on the alert for the vicious propaganda being spread by the railroads. It is deeply appreciated by my fellow railroad workers.

Having worked in textile shops as a member of District 65, and still paying "out-of-industry" dues, as is my wife (Book Nos. 58,137 and 64,034), I have come to expect the kind of hard-hitting support your union displays, and realize that it is not just an isolated case. It makes me all the more proud in knowing that the members of my Local contributed to the members of Local 1199, RWDSU, in their recent strike against inhuman conditions in the hospitals.

Let me close with one thought: In addition to the facts printed in your article, your readers should know another statistic, namely that *there have been 1,000 jobs lost by railroad workers, permanently, per week for the last ten years!* Is it any wonder that we, as all workers, could use a 30-hour week?

WALTER LINDER, Vice-President  
Harrison Lodge 783  
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

## A Young Man Who Opposes Unions—and All Their Works

To the Editor:

While riding on the subway today I happened to pick up a copy of your Dec. 6 sheet that was laying on a seat. Out of curiosity I read through most of the article. Your distortion of events and wild appeals to the emotions were really amazing. Fortunately I have a little education and read a few good papers every day, so I was able to see through your cries for the poor underdog worker.

Your editorial cartoon on page two is a typical distortion. You show this poor steel worker standing before all this amassed wealth, and why can't he have just "his fair share of it." First of all these tremendous profits that the steel companies earned were because of unusually high production as they had to stockpile. The union had warned of a strike to come. And you talk of profit throughout your paper as though this were the worst and most selfish aspiration a company could have. I think it is the most noble they could have.

An article on page three notes a new drive for a higher minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour. Why not strive for \$2 per hour or even \$5? The unions surely have the power to coerce the country into it. The reason is that you know certain workers just aren't worth that much. Well, what makes you think some workers are even worth \$1.25 or even \$1 per hour? No person should be paid more than he earns or is worth to a business. But, alas, where would the unions be if every man were paid what he honestly is worth? They wouldn't need the union. And to this day, the good worker does not really need a union as his boss doesn't want to lose the good worker. He is a valuable asset to the company, more valuable than the most modern automatic equipment.

You may wonder at this point what sort of person is writing this angry letter to you. Well, I'm 24 years old, a college grad, and I sell for a living. My parents came from Europe when they were children and we lived on the East Side for many years. They worked hard, are still working hard, and we have what we earned, nothing more. I tell you this not because it is such an unusual story, but rather because it is so typical of the way this country has grown. We have the things we do have because we earned them, not because we have a right to them. We and everyone else has a right to no more than he honestly strives for.

I wonder, did the first settlers of this country

and those who came in the later immigration waves demand a basic subsistence from the government? If they did, they were laughed at. Those who were cleverer than the average started to use their heads more than their brawn, and they were the ones who became wealthy.

An article of yours on page eight tried to make it seem a crime for a man to be paid \$50,000 or even \$100,000 a year while some poor under-privileged worker gets only \$70 per week and maybe an \$80-a-month pension. Well, that man has earned \$100,000 per year. He was the one who was willing to take a chance on an idea, to put his time and effort and money behind something he believed in. It is quite evident that others later thought he had a "thing" or else he wouldn't have made the money he did.

This man created jobs for others. This man has no "social obligation" to his workers. Why should he have to pay them \$1 an hour if he feels they are worth less? If they don't like the pay he offers them, his workers aren't under duress to work for him. They can leave. I know I can leave my place of employment anytime I'm dissatisfied with my earnings. I don't need a union to get more money. If I threaten to leave and my employer feels I'm worth the extra money I want, he'll pay it. If not, out I go.

Unions by their very nature are an inflationary instrument. If the president of a union knows that a company can't afford an increase, can he go back to his members and say, "Boys, the company really can't afford to pay more money this year, and I feel we should pass up a wage raise this year." Of course not. If he did that, the workers will feel, what do we need him for if he can't get a raise for us? They don't stop to think if they have earned that raise. The union president has to get more and more each year. The only time a man earns more money is through either one of two ways. He either produces more in less time or the company installs automatic equipment to produce more in less time. The price comes down, all things being equal, and the company sells more, and in this way the worker either pays less for what he buys or gets an honestly earned raise.

You and your kind cry for more unemployment insurance, more social security, more relief payments, and more of everything for nothing you can get your hands on. Unfortunately even business isn't innocent of this today. They too cry for their handout.

Did you stop to think where this money is coming from? I know that very few stop and think about it nowadays; there's so much to be had by all. If people would only stop to realize that we, the tax payers, are paying for it. We have left a wonderful legacy for our children. A national debt of \$280 billions. Someone has to pay for it, but we'll worry about that later. Always manana.

I could go on for pages more, but at this point I don't feel I could impress you any more with the opinions I hold. I only hope that you and your kind and what you stand for are on the decline in this country, or I dread to think of what we're going to be like 10 years from now.

STEVEN HARWIN  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

*Editor's Note: What do readers of The Record think of Mr. Harwin's comments? Send in your replies. We'll print them and send them along to this rugged young individualist.*

## Praise for The Record

To the Editor:

I must take time out to write you about your paper, The Record. I came upon a copy recently and I just glanced through it and on every page there was something interesting. So I tucked it away and that night the evening paper took a back seat and The Record really got the workout.

I am in the union movement too, so I was very interested in your articles. Your Union, along with your editors should be commended for the paper that you put out. In these dark days for labor it is a "must" to educate the Union man so that he can sensibly cast his vote for friends of organized labor and not a bunch of phonies.

I would appreciate it very much if I could receive your paper. However, I must confess that I am in no way connected with your organization. May God bless you in your work.

CHARLES WALLA,  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Criticizes References To Alamo and Texas

To the Editor:

As a constant reader of The RWDSU Record, generally so informative and useful, I must protest an incredibly false presentation in the Dec. 6 issue.

In an article by Willard Shelton of AFL-CIO News Service, "March to the Alamo Hits Big Business Class War," I was amazed to come on the following passage:

"... the walls of the historic Alamo—the shrine of Texas independence, where a handful of men fought to the death more than a century ago in the war for freedom . . ."

For freedom? For independence? Lord, lord, lord! The truth is that Texas, part of the Mexican state of Coahuila, was flooded in 1820 with U.S. settlers bringing slaves in defiance of Mexican anti-slavery sentiment, and later her anti-slavery law (1829). These slaveowners also refused to pay Mexican taxes.

In 1836 Mexico protested and the "Texans" threatened to "secede" from Mexico—taking Texas with them! The Alamo was a mission building which "Texan" militia converted into a fort. A handful of Mexican troops retook this Mexican property, to the great humiliation of the boastful "Texan" usurpers.

U.S. pro-slavery forces hoped to make Texas into 5 new states (each with 2 pro-slavery Senators). Secret aid was provided the "Texans" by a supposedly neutral U.S. government, and with a Tennessee, Sam Houston, a fresh invasion crushed the Mexican army at San Jacinto in 1836.

U.S. popular opposition to the grab was so strong (especially among abolitionists) that Texas' status hung fire for 10 years, finally involved us in a war with Mexico in which Captain E. Kirby Smith, later a Confederate general, said American troops acted like savages. Ulysses S. Grant, then a young officer, later wrote in his memoirs it was a "wicked war" and regretted not having had "the moral courage to resign."

All these facts are well known. See W. E. Woodward's well documented New American History (Farrar & Reinhart, 1936). It is sad indeed to see a militant labor action besmirched by such an outrageous misreading of history. Still sadder to see a good union like the RWDSU giving credence to such reactionary nonsense.

ELIZABETH COUSINS ROGERS  
New Orleans, La.

## Confusion Confounded; Will It Never End?

To the Editor:

I found the enclosed article from The Record of Dec. 6 triply amusing:

### Just the Facts, Mam

CHICAGO, Ill.—A railroad labor leader, a little flustered at introducing Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to a union rally, presented him as "Senator Morris Wayne" and then compounded his confusion by introducing Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley as "Mayor Richard L. Daley, of New York."

The all-knowing Associated Press thought these errors were amusing enough to carry the story on its wire service from coast to coast. But AP then proceeded to identify the labor leader as George Fox instead of by his real name, Michael Fox, president of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employees Department.

Note that it reads: "A.P. then proceeded to identify . . ."

As Shakespeare put it—"confusion thrice confounded." In plain English, everybody was screwed up.

When I explained it all to my six-and-a-half-year-old grandson, he remarked, "Grandpa, I hope there are no mistakes in your letter." Who knows?

STANLEY LEVY  
New York City

*Editor's Note: Well, that spelling of "Shakespeare" for example.*

## A Glutton's Lament

By JANE GOODSELL

Remember the meals that Grandma fixed?  
They weren't quick-frozen; they weren't pre-mixed;  
They weren't de-fatted or triple-tested,  
Emulsified or pre-digested.  
Grandma didn't cook by halves.  
She made her jellies from feet of calves.  
She'd have gasped at her daughter's daughter,  
Who makes her cakes by adding water  
To a jiffy mix from a grocer's shelf.  
Grandma sifted her flour herself.  
She plucked her hens, and shelled her peas,  
And skimmed her milk for cottage cheese.  
Her chickens came un-acronized;  
Her whipping cream unpressurized.  
Her coffee wasn't roto-roasted  
Nor her cereals toasty-toasted.  
But Grandma's stews were rich and dreamy,  
Her charlotte russe was smooth and creamy,  
And all day long the house was rich in  
Lovely smells from Grandma's kitchen.



Remember the days of long ago,  
Before the age of video,  
When it was custom to consume  
Your dinner in a dining room?  
In those long-forgotten days  
People didn't eat off trays  
Nor, perched on sofa or settee,  
Nibble as they watched TV.  
They didn't sit with plate in hand  
To munch their way through Disneyland,  
Robin Hood, the news or fights  
And other video delights.  
Where do you suppose they ate  
In those days, so out-of-date?  
They ate around a dining table!  
It's the truth. I wouldn't fable!  
Tables were set with quaint old things  
Like linen napkins in napkin rings.  
Damask cloths were commonplace,  
And meals began by saying grace.



Remember the days beyond recall  
When no one talked of cholesterol,  
Appetite depressor pills  
And other dietary thrills?  
Remember when the meals you ate  
Weren't planned to mitigate your weight?  
When every breakfast, lunch and dinner  
Wasn't planned to make you thinner?  
When low-fat substitutes didn't exist,  
And no one carried a diet list?  
I recall, like a long-lost dream,  
Potatoes mashed with butter and cream;  
Fried potatoes and apple strudels,  
Veal paprika and homemade noodles,  
And split pea soup in a big tureen.  
Now, diet candy and dexedrine  
May help maintain your self-control,  
But they don't do much for your spirit and soul.  
Life devoid of ice cream sundaes  
Seems like a steady stream of Mondays.



If you like to eat, you were born too late  
For eating's plainly out of date,  
But life progresses. You can't turn back,  
So let's unfreeze our diet snack  
And, if we hurry, we've time to catch  
The start of the evening's wrestling match.

Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

## Good News for '60: Stable Prices Seen

By SIDNEY MARCOLIUS  
Consumer Expert for The Record

Two main trends will affect your family's living conditions in 1960:

**1.** This will be a year of stable prices, first breather from inflation in almost four years. You can expect a small drop in living costs this winter. Inflation has been checked for at least a while by record-breaking farm crops, by some price cuts on home equipment and by Detroit's belated recognition that there's a place for economy as well as glamour in cars. There's also a trend to reduce prices on the deluxe models of many goods, from bathroom fixtures to deep freezers and nylon tires, thus narrowing the price spread between standard and premium equipment.

This doesn't mean all your costs will be lower. They're moving in different directions, and this is where planning, especially timing your purchases, can help you keep down 1960 expenses. Appliances will be a notable bargain. Some building materials are cheaper. Clothing will cost you another percentage point of your budget, but is still relatively inexpensive. You will have to allow more for medical care and other services.

**2.** This also will be a year of "tight money," meaning interest rates are rising. Commercial rates—those that banks charge businessmen—are the highest in 28 years.

"Tight money" is more than just a newspaper headline. It's a powerful influence on your family's earning and buying power. In general, tight money hurts moderate-income families, and particularly wage-earners, because it restrains buying and thus cuts back jobs.

Here are specific trends you can expect in '60, and how to take advantage of them:

**Appliances are 1960's big bargain.** Newly-automated factories have more than made up for advancing costs of materials. Star bargain for '60 is refrigerators. A refrigerator that cost \$400 in 1950 typically is priced at \$259 as we enter 1960.

Prices of automatic washers and dryers are declining. Some sellers recently have advertised standard-quality (not deluxe) automatic washers for as little as \$100. Another money-saver is the tendency of freezer distributors to trim prices of upright models to bring them closer to the chest types.

Furniture will cost approximately the same as in '59. Bedroom sets and sofa beds have been reduced in recent months but prices of rugs have advanced slightly.

But repair charges will be an increasingly serious expense. TV service fees especially have been rising—at the rate of 3 to 6 percent in recent years. Counting other appliance repairs, your total bill if you're typical may reach close to \$100 a year, depending on how well you care for your appliances and how heavily you use your TV set.

**You'll have more opportunity to hold down car costs.** The new U.S. "compact" cars are sized and powered between the small imports and the standard U.S. makes. But also, more of the standard makes now offer optional economy engines to operate on regular gas.

Theoretically the new compact cars, listing at about \$3,100 plus transportation, should cost \$200-\$300 less than the standard makes. But right now there's a shortage of the new compacts and dealers are tending to hold close to list prices. As the smaller models become more plentiful, the normal discount of about \$200 should be more widely available.

**This will be a good year for some types of home repairs.** Lumber prices, and especially plywood, have dropped sharply. Asphalt roofing has been reduced. Mason's materials also are down, but steel products are higher, reports Myron L. Matthews, editor of the Dow Building Cost Calculator.

If you're one of the many owners of older houses planning for new heating and plumbing equipment, the 1960 price prospects are in the main favorable. Actual reductions on equipment are few. But there's a potential saving in the greater price competition and sharper bidding by contractors and supply yards hungry for business because of the current building slowdown, Matthews advises.

**Meat will be cheaper in 1960.** Food is your single biggest cost, taking 30-35 percent of moderate-income budgets. Meat takes the largest bite of the food dollar (one-fourth).

You'll get maximum mileage from 1960's cheaper food only if you know what's in heaviest supply and plan meals accordingly. Here's a checklist for finding 1960's food buys:

• Best main-dish buys will include pork, small Beltsville turkeys, frozen-fish fillets, canned tuna. Broilers will be fairly abundant, though not quite the life-saving bargain they were in '59.

• Intermediate values include beef and lamb. Top-quality steaks and roasts will cost a shade less this year. But lower-grade beef will cost more. Beef prices will drop more decisively in the second half of '60. Lamb already has dropped and shoulder roasts, legs, breast and shank are good values now.

• More expensive: many cuts of veal; canned salmon.

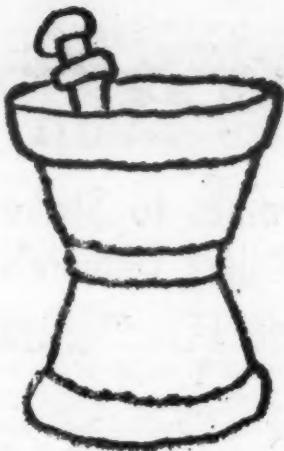
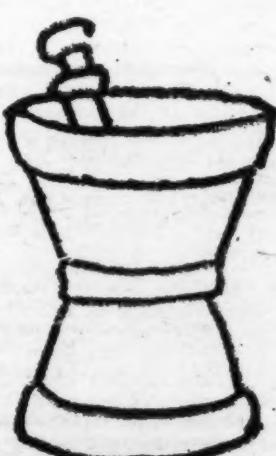
• A number of processed produce items will be cheaper, especially frozen orange juice; canned peas, corn, spinach, snap beans; canned fruits; dried prunes and raisins.

**The real 1960 problem is housing.** "Tight money" has forced a building cutback, and construction costs have been rising at the rate of 4 percent a year in metropolitan areas. However, builders now are trying to develop more minimum-price houses, using such cost-cutters as truss roofs; double 2x6 plates to eliminate headers on windows; planning houses to a four-foot measure to standardize components.

But rentals still will be costlier than buying a house in 1960. A recent survey by the National Housing Conference found an inexpensive new house costs less to own and operate than the cheapest new three-bedroom apartments currently available. The apartments ranged from \$70 in Memphis plus \$15 for utilities, to \$200 plus \$7 in Jersey City, N.J., but most typically, were \$137.50.

The other 1960 housing problem is high mortgage costs. Mortgage rates typically are one-half to 1 percent higher now than a year ago. Lenders also often now demand bonuses, such as \$400 extra for a \$10,000 mortgage. Either you or the builder must pay this so-called "discount."

# Why Prescription Drugs Cost So Much



This is the concluding article in a series on the soaring cost of prescriptions and other drug items. Retail Drug Employees Local 1199, an affiliate of the RWDSU with the largest membership of pharmacists in the country, has been invited by The Record to comment on the articles, and has agreed to do so. The commentary, by George Glotzer, Division Director of Local 1199, will appear in the next issue of The Record.

By DAVID W. ANGEVINE

In varying degrees the drug makers, your physician, and the corner druggist share responsibility for the soaring cost of prescription drugs.

The drug makers are guilty of an endless multiplication of duplicating brand-name products and combinations of products. They seem intent on adding some largely irrelevant substance to last year's miracle drug so as to make it obsolete and therefore useless on the druggists' shelves.

Some of the largest drug makers have tried to hoodwink prescribing physicians with their advertising, and the whole industry is engaged in high-pressure salesmanship that violates its own code of ethics.

The physicians are guilty of succumbing to the blandishments of the drug industry and yielding up their historic prerogatives. Instead of prescribing drugs, they now prescribe products. James Cook, medical writer for the New York Post, reports that prescription surveys show that 89% of the doctors prescribe drugs by brand rather than scientific name.

Druggists have resisted every attempt to inject competition into the retail drug industry. They have decreed that it is unethical to advertise their prescription prices, and few will even quote a price over the telephone. Their skill as compounders of prescriptions has been by-passed by drug makers and physicians, and they have taken refuge in so-called fair-trade laws to protect themselves from price competition.

What then can be done to reduce the cost of prescription drugs?

1. Can we expect the drug industry to put its own house in order? Hardly. The industry's present operating methods are fantastically profitable, and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association code of ethics is likely to remain a dead letter. John Lear, Saturday Review science editor, who has cited several violations of this code by Charles Pfizer & Company, says Pfizer "is too big and too powerful to be subject to PMA discipline. Pfizer is more likely to influence the drug industry than vice versa."

2. Can we expect the physicians to "smarten up," to be more critical of drug advertising, to cut free from their slavish dependence on the drug makers' detail men, to resist the annual flood of brand-name merchandise, and once again to prescribe drugs instead of products?

Albany Medical College of Union University has introduced a course to help budding physicians steer through the pharmaceutical fog. Dr. Solomon Garb, who introduced the study, explains that the medical student is well-versed in proved drugs like morphine, digitalis, quinine, nitroglycerin, atropine, codeine, insulin. "But when he opens an office, he is deluged with advertisements and salesmen who expound the special merits of their products. The old reliables are hardly ever mentioned."

#### Doctors Must Be Educated

Such medical education is "the only real solution," Garb says, "even if it is long-range. When doctors refuse to be unduly influenced by the drug makers, the abuses will stop." Two dozen other medical schools have written Garb for the outline of his course.

Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, American Medical Association president, may have had this in mind when he advocated last year that doctors be re-examined at regular intervals so their patients can be sure they "have kept up with significant advances."

3. Can federal agencies be given greater power to police the drug industry?

Unquestionably, Federal Trade Commission can do a better job of policing fraudulent and misleading advertising. This year FTC officials asked Congress to restore \$230,000 earmarked for this work that the budget bureau had eliminated. Yet when Senator Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) asked if the law should be amended to give FTC authority over false advertising sent to doctors, Commissioner Earl Kintner offered no opinion.

Besides, outright misrepresentation is only a minor part of the evil. For every physician misled by a drug ad, the number of those confused by the plethora of products and seduced by extravagant pleasures is legion.

Food & Drug Administration has power to ban

drugs it finds unsafe for use under prescribed conditions. This is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't touch the thousands of brand-name prescription drugs that are ineffective or simply unnecessary. Determining efficacy and necessity is so complicated that legislative regulation seems far over the horizon.

4. Can the medical profession somehow stem the flood of ineffective and unnecessary drug products? The U. S. Public Health Service might subsidize AMA's council on drugs or its bureau of investigation to do this work. Yet AMA received \$6 million of its \$13½ million budget last year from drug advertising, and any AMA effort to police its No. 1 Santa Claus is bound to excite public suspicion.

Thus each approach to the rising cost of prescription drugs proves to be either hopeless, or only a partial answer, or such a longrange solution that it can offer little comfort to the present generation of patients.

In such a situation, it may well be that the people who pay the prescription bill and who support the whole drug industry and the medical profession may need to take matters into their own hands.

Through their labor unions, co-ops, and community health centers, several million people have already hired physicians whose job it is to keep them well. The American Medical Association has recently given up its long and often bitter struggle to suppress these groups, and an AMA investigating team has publicly recognized that they frequently provide their members with the highest type of medical service.

In such a group, the person who pays the prescription bill not only has a right to demand that his physician surrender none of his responsibilities to the purveyors of drugs but he has the means at his disposal to enforce that demand.

#### What Consumers Can Do

He may require the team of physicians who serve him to prescribe drugs and not products, to reassert their responsibility for the enlightened care of their patients, and by so doing to regain for the practice of medicine its lost prestige.

Armed with the doctor's prescription for a drug, rather than a product, the fellow who's going to pay the bill can then undertake a brief shopping tour among nearby drug stores and find out who will charge the least. He is now well on his way to reducing his prescription costs.

For example, if your doctor prescribes Squibb's Rau-Sed, each druggist will probably quote the same price, thanks to the so-called fair-trade laws. Or, if your doctor calls for Merck's Roxinold, each druggist's price will probably be identical.

On the other hand, if your physician prescribes reserpine and the druggist knows you're demanding a little competition, he can give you Rau-Sed, Roxinold, Serpasil (Ciba), Cyrtoserpine (Smith-Dorsey), Reserpoid (Upjohn), Raurine (LD&W), Resercen (Central), Serfin (Parke-Davis), Serpanray (Panry), Serpina (Haag), or some other brand-name product, whichever is cheapest. For each of them is reserpine, which your doctor prescribed.

To save this shopping around and yet hold down prescription costs, some people have organized non-profit drug stores. Sometimes they've made them part of their health co-op.

Retail druggists quite naturally have ever been in the vanguard of co-op opponents, and as consumer-owned drug stores and dispensaries multiply, they can be expected to redouble their opposition.

They may even bring pressure on the giant drug makers to find legal or quietly illegal ways for withholding their products from co-op stores. With such concentrated ownership as exists in the drug industry today, a few firms could make the boycott quite effective.

To survive, the co-ops would need to find their own sources of raw materials. They would probably find themselves kicked into drug making—just as they found themselves kicked into oil refining, crude oil production, generation of electricity, phosphate mining, and nitrate production.

Steps in this direction have already been taken. They appear to be the only way to meet and overcome the soaring costs of prescriptions, drugs, vitamins and other health needs.

## Steel Pact Gives Boost To Embattled R.R. Unions

CHICAGO (PAI)—Despite management efforts to pooh-pooh the idea, the victorious Steelworkers' settlement has given the railroad unions a terrific boost in their current negotiations with the carriers.

Pres. George Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association sounded this note when he declared that the steel agreement "will undoubtedly strengthen our hands in negotiations."

General Vice-Pres. Joseph Ramsey of the Machinists, who represent more than 70,000 railroad shop workers, also sounded the same note, declaring that the "steel settlement put a firm foundation under our position on wages and showed that industry is not able to destroy prior gains on seniority, job security and fringe benefits."

In an obvious effort to counter labor's jubilation over the defeat of the steel industry's propaganda campaign against alleged "featherbedding," rail management declared that the steel settlement would have no bearing on the rail negotiations which once again are getting under way here.

But Leighty, as spokesman for the rail unions, left no doubt that the settlement did have a direct bearing on the railroad bargaining situation which has been marked by a vicious carrier campaign on the "featherbedding" front as well as demand for a 15 cents an hour wage cut.

"All of American labor," he declared, "owes a debt of gratitude to the Steelworkers for their firm stand in defense of safe, sanitary and humane working conditions in the face of the industry's demand that existing agreements be wiped out and these matters left exclusively to management."

"The settlement of the steel dispute conclusively proves that management's contention that protective 'work rules' are equivalent to 'featherbedding' is completely unfounded."

"Moreover, the victory of labor in the steel industry shows that management cannot win its current ill-advised efforts to set back the clock of industrial relations through a return to arbitrary management rule in place of mutually agreed upon 'rules' governing conditions of employment."

"Railroad workers, like their brothers in the steel industry, intend to do all in their power to insure to the American people that our industry will not be one which opens the breach for an assault by reactionary managements upon the democratic processes of collective bargaining and the protective labor standards which have come to symbolize a large part of the American way of life."

## Mrs. FDR—'Most Admired'

PRINCETON, N.J.—For the 11th straight year a union member was voted the "World's Most Admired Woman" in a nationwide Gallup Poll. The unionist, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for more than two decades a member of the American Newspaper Guild AFL-CIO, ran far ahead of the second place winner, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower. Two other unionists—holding cards in theatrical unions—Dinah Shore and Grace Kelly, also placed among the first 10.



BRONZE PLAQUE marking the erection of a \$250,000 Histadrut stadium in Nazareth, Israel, in the name of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was presented to him and received by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler (r.) at dinner in New York. Presenting plaque is Pres. Alex Rose of Hatters Union.

## Screen Writers Press Drive to End Blacklisting

LOS ANGELES (PAI)—The Screen Writers Guild is preparing to intensify its campaign against blacklisting in the entertainment industry.

New ammunition was furnished the union for its campaign in the Louis Pollock story. Pollock, author of the "Jackie Robinson Story" and many other motion picture and television scripts, was blacklisted for the past five years through a strange case of mistaken identity.

The incident has revived a fight against blacklisting by the industry, and the Screen Writers Guild is attempting to end the practice by putting a prohibition against it in its contracts with producers.

Until April, 1954, Pollock had been a prominent screenwriter, and had done many radio scripts for "Suspense," "Phillip Morris Playhouse," and TV scripts for "Suspense" and "Alfred Hitchcock Presents." Then, on April 19, 1954, another man, Louis Pollack—who had not only spelled his name differently but owned a clothing store in San Diego and had never written for TV, radio or motion pictures—used the Fifth Amendment to refuse to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee in hearings in San Diego.

Screenwriter Pollock didn't know of the incident, but from that date on he was unable to sell anything. "I didn't know until a few weeks ago that I had been blacklisted, and I found this out only because a top industry official who is a friend finally decided to tell me what he thought was wrong. He checked, and I was on the blacklist."

The Un-American Activities Committee has now written Pollock clearing him of any confusion with Pollack, and the screenwriter hopes to be able to turn back to his original profession, but his case has spurred a new fight by labor against blacklisting.

## Heroes, Heroines to Strike If Movies Reject Demands

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (PAI)—Some of the most famous men and women in the world may go on strike January 30.

On that date the current contract between the AFL-CIO Screen Actors Guild and the Association of Motion Picture Producers expires, and so far there are no signs the industry is willing to compromise on its firm opposition to a basic demand by the actors.

The Guild wants a formula for paying actors a share of the profits made by the movie moguls if and when they sell movies for use on television. This is the key issue, although the Guild is also seeking health and pension programs and other contract improvements.

The strike, if it comes, could have world-wide implications because several producers have threatened to take all their production to foreign countries.

The union is preparing to meet this threat by working with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to set up an entertainment industry council composed of unions throughout the world, and one aim of the SAG would be to get the cooperation of other actors in other countries to refuse to act as "scab labor."

The actors want payment for movies made after August, 1948, and sold to TV.

The present contract permits the actors to strike if any firm now sells movies to TV without first agreeing to pay their actors for performances in such movies.

Several deals for post-1948 films have already been made, but the employer association is resisting any move to make these arrangements formally with the Guild.

The Screen Writers Guild of America is already on strike against independent motion picture studios over the same issue.

Heading the Actors' negotiations committee are SAG Pres. Ronald Reagan, Exec. Sec. John L. Dales, and Attorney William Berger. Others on the committee include Dana Andrews, Leon Ames, Chick Chandler, George Chandler, Rosemary DeCamp, Ann Doran, Pat Somerset, Robert Keith, John Litel, Harvey Parry, Gilbert Perkins, Allen Pinson, Thurl Ravenscroft, George Robotham, William Talman, Ray Teal and Chester Midge.

## Connecticut 'Scrooge'

HARTFORD, Conn.—A boss who fired a 20-year-old bride because she didn't turn up for work the morning after her wedding was branded "a heartless scrooge" by State Unemployment Compensation Commissioner Harold Strauch. The young bride, employed in a food market (non-union) was fired when she didn't appear back on the job on Saturday, the day after her wedding.

Declared Commissioner Strauch: no reasonable boss has the right to expect a lovely and romantic young woman to interrupt her honeymoon to go back to an unglamorous routine like wrapping packages in a food market. And what's more, said Strauch, if the bride doesn't get her job back she can start collecting unemployment compensation anytime she wants.

## White Collar, Skilled Jobs Seen Mounting in 'Sixties'

WASHINGTON (PAI)—There will be a sizable change in the job picture during the next ten years, according to the Department of Labor, and here is the way it looks:

- A rapid growth in white collar employment.
- A moderately rapid increase in the number of service workers and skilled craftsmen.
- A slower growth in semi-skilled employment.
- Little, if any, change in employment in unskilled occupations.
- A further decline in the number of farmers and farm laborers.

Here are the highlights of the job predictions as they affect millions of union workers:

• High levels of building construction activity will mean a continued rapid rise in employment of power equipment operators, cement finishers, electricians, and other skilled building trades craftsmen. The rate of growth in this field will be much faster than the estimated increase in the Nation's working population as a whole.

• Auto mechanics, business machine servicemen,

television repairmen, and refrigerator and air conditioning mechanics will all have good employment prospects in the 'Sixties.'

• A big increase in the employment of over-the-road truck drivers is expected as a result of continued industrial expansion, decentralization of industry and growth of suburban shopping facilities.

• The expected long-range expansion in the aircraft and missile machinery and other metalworking industries will result in a continued increase in the employment of tool and dye makers. Although some of the other metal trade workers will be adversely affected by automation and other technological changes, tool and die makers will be needed in increasing numbers.

• Technological advances in science and engineering will bring about a large increase in the employment of technicians who work with scientists and engineers. Technician occupations will continue to offer excellent opportunities to well-trained young people with manual skill, scientific interests and mathematical aptitude who plan on less than four years of college training.

• Large numbers of openings will occur each year in clerical occupations during the 1960's, mostly from an exceptionally high employment turnover. A number of new opportunities will also result from employment growth, although the rate of growth in this field is expected to slow down because of the increasing use of electronic data processing machines and other new office machines. Workers in jobs requiring the use of considerable judgment or contact with other people—secretaries, receptionists, claim clerks, and bill collectors—will be among those least affected by future office automation.

• Engineering will be one of the fastest growing professional occupations while the scientific occupations will have good employment prospects. A new and growing occupation is that of "programmers" who prepare the "instructions" for electronic computers.

• The demand for physicians, dentists and nurses will expand as the population grows while tens of thousands of new teachers will be needed to staff the steadily increasing number of schools that will be a mark of the 'Sixties.'

# lighter side of the record



## Each In Turn

Be patient. If your business or profession isn't being investigated by a Congressional committee, it will be eventually.

## Simple Economics

"In investigation of wholesale drug prices, this [Senate] committee will seek to determine, among other things why a U.S.-made tranquilizer pill that sells for less than a penny in Argentina costs an American almost a dime in the U.S."—From a news story.—That's easy. Americans have more money than Argentinians to be relieved of.

## Wifey Wisdom

During a recent convention in Miami Beach, a man walked into a women's dress shop and silently handed a saleslady a slip of paper which read:

"To whom it may concern: Since I am tired of returning black nightgowns, off-the-shoulder blouses and similar articles after every convention, and since the bearer of this note seems to think I am exactly the size of the current sales person, here are some statistics and information: I am five-feet-three inches tall, weigh 135 pounds, wear a size 13 dress and size 10 stocking. I do not like the color green, wide stripes, polka dots or nylons without seams. Please do not sell him the most expensive gift in the store as we have to eat next week, too. Thanking you in advance, I am, Sincerely the Wife of the Bearer."

## Sure Sign

Harry Golden, in his latest book, "For 2c Plain," says that you are getting along in years when the policemen begin to look young.



"IF ONE MORE 'SMART ALEC' ASKS ME HOW MUCH DOUGH WE MAKE HERE ... I'LL SCREAM!"

## Quiet One

The little girl had been sitting and staring moodily out the window without making a sound. Her mother was thinking of sticking a thermometer into her mouth.

"What's the matter, dear?" Mom said. "Is something bothering you?"

The child sighed deeply and said, "I'm trying to decide whether to have six or eight bridesmaids."

## Overheard

Here's a recent conversation I overheard: "Today's my wife's birthday." "What're you gonna get for her?" "Make me an offer."

## 50-50

A wife, backseat-driving her husband, started to scream order after order. Presently the poor husband leaned back and said, "Do me a favor and shut up." The wife was incensed. "Irving," she remonstrated, "this is my car, too. Marriage is a 50-50 proposition. And don't you forget it. Now listen to me and turn left, slow down, not that slow; faster . . ." Finally, the husband couldn't stand it any longer. He got so fed up that he stalled the car on the railroad tracks, the front of the car across the rails, the back of the car right smack on the roadbed.

Just as a train bore down full speed, he leaped out of the car and called back to his wife, "Well, honey, I got my half across. Let's see what you can do with yours."

## Snag

A disconsolate Broadway haberdasher had to postpone the grand opening of his new shop. His "Going Out Of Business" sign didn't arrive on time.



MAMIE VAN DOREN, star of Warner's "Untamed Youth," needs no props other than her own to get attention.

## Delinquent

Have you heard about the Kentucky mountain boy who has become a notorious juvenile delinquent? They say he never will be worth any more than he is now—\$20,000 dead or alive.

## She Sued

Arthur Murray originally gave dancing lessons by mail. He was asked recently why he changed from the correspondence school system to personal instruction. "I was sued by a woman pupil," Arthur said. "She was bitten by her collie dog because she stepped on the collie's foot while they were practicing a tango lesson."

## Weather Forecaster

New York City's weather man, Ernest J. Christie, tells this story to show what he thinks of long-range forecasting based on non-meteorological evidence.

"Far up in the north," Christie said, "a meteorologist noticed an Eskimo building an igloo with walls of almost double thickness. Deeply interested, the weather man decided the Eskimo somehow must know a severe winter was ahead."

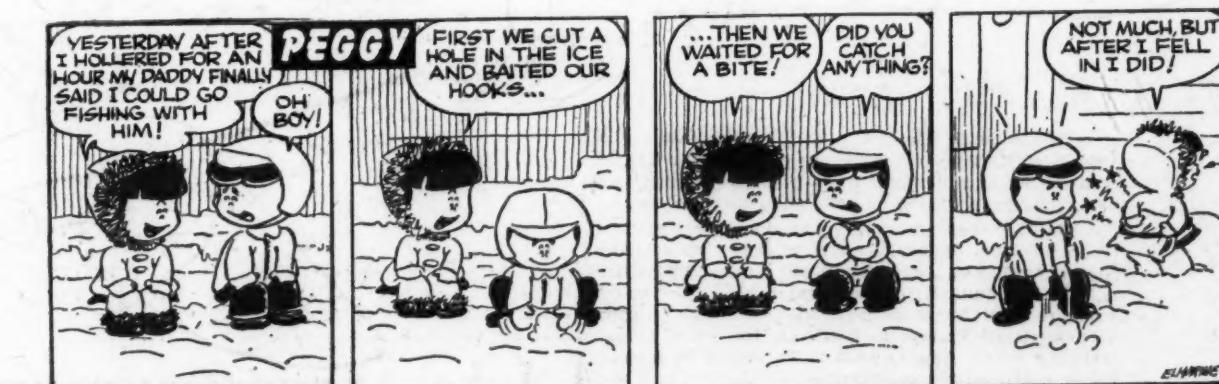
"When asked, the Eskimo said he was sure a hard winter was in prospect. How did he know? 'Well,' replied the Eskimo, 'I noticed the white man has extra big coal piles this year.'

## Hopeless Case

A frustrated man walked into the office of a psychiatrist and told him he was miserable. "I have two cars, a swimming pool, and a very attractive girl living next door. But still I'm unhappy."

"But why aren't you happy?" asked the doctor.

"Because," replied the patient, "I lost my driver's license, I can't swim and the attractive girl next door is married."





# BEAUTY CONTEST

The 1960 Union Queen contest is under way! Entries have been pouring in from all parts of the country in competition for the title and prizes which will be awarded to the lucky winner. This year's Union Queen, in addition to other valuable prizes, will be guest of honor at the RWDSU General Council Meeting in Atlantic City next June. And there'll be prizes for the runners-up too!

If you want to compete for the title of Union Queen, just follow the simple rules below and send in your entry as soon as possible. (If you know of a beauty in your shop or local, urge her to enter). Any RWDSU member is eligible; here's all you have to do to enter:

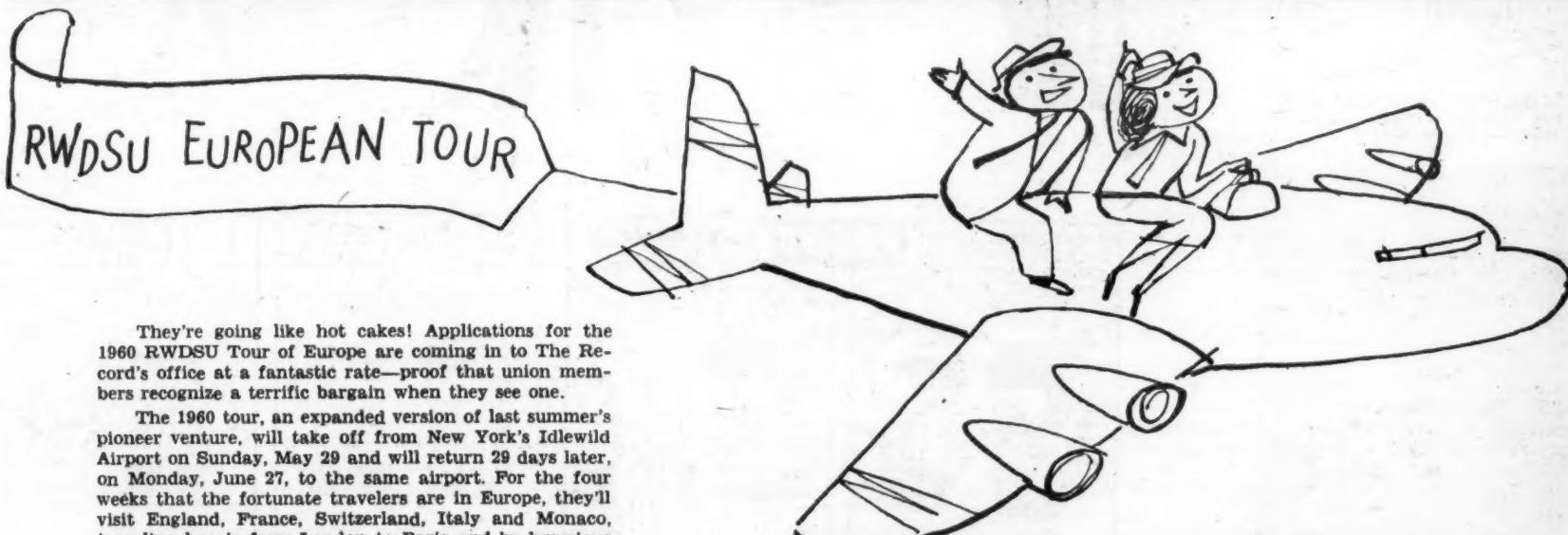
- Send in your best photos, preferably in bathing suit, since

both face and figure count in this contest. Print name and address clearly on back of each photo. All photos will be returned.

• Together with photos, send following information: name, home address, number of local, name of shop where employed, job title, and personal description, including age, color of hair and eyes, height, weight, and measurement of bust, waist and hips.

• The entries will be narrowed down to five finalists by a committee of judges prominent in the entertainment world. Then RWDSU members will choose the winner from among the finalists by mailing in a coupon ballot which will appear in The Record.

Send all entries to The Record's Beauty Contest, 132 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y.



They're going like hot cakes! Applications for the 1960 RWDSU Tour of Europe are coming in to The Record's office at a fantastic rate—proof that union members recognize a terrific bargain when they see one.

The 1960 tour, an expanded version of last summer's pioneer venture, will take off from New York's Idlewild Airport on Sunday, May 29 and will return 29 days later, on Monday, June 27, to the same airport. For the four weeks that the fortunate travelers are in Europe, they'll visit England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco, traveling by air from London to Paris and by luxurious motor coach on the continent.

The entire 29-day trip, including air and land transportation, fine hotel accommodations, practically all meals, tips, taxes, admission fees, sightseeing—will cost \$695 per person.

Special arrangements have been made through both the tour agency which planned last summer's fine tour and the American Travel Association, a labor-sponsored non-profit cooperative organization, to provide the touring RWDSUers with the best of everything at the lowest possible cost. An added feature of the 1960 trip will be an opportunity in each country to meet labor and government leaders and see something of present-day living and working conditions.

Transatlantic air transportation will be in a luxurious Douglas DC-8C. Hot meals will be served during the flight by the three stewardesses, and beverages of all kinds will be available to passengers.

This tour is open only to union members and members of their immediate families who accompany them (member's husband, wife, child or parent), and who reside in the member's own household. With a total of just 88 seats available, you'll have to act fast if you want to take advantage of this once-in-a-lifetime tour. Fill in the coupon at right and mail it immediately to The Record's Travel Dept., 132 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Please send me information on the 1960 RWDSU European tour.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Where Employed \_\_\_\_\_